



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 6, 1930

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS
MORALE IS DRIVING FORCE
WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW
GIANTS ABANDON MERGER
OUR TWENTY MILLION POOR

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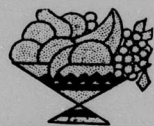
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1928

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1930

No. 18

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS

By American Federation of Labor.

Industrial depression has been intensified this year because American industries have not maintained wages and employment. As the low level of business persisted month after month, reserves were exhausted and efforts to avoid layoffs and wage cuts were given up in many cases. Factory employment declined 5.6 percent from November to March, although a rise of 2.5 percent is normal. Department of Labor reports also show an increase in wage cuts from 23 in November to 31 in March; and fewer wage raises—35 in November, only 3 in March. A recent survey shows however, that most large employers are trying to maintain wage rates. Undoubtedly conditions would be worse had it not been for the President's conferences, but as yet provisions to maintain wage earners' incomes are inadequate to meet the need.

It is the custom of industries to lay aside a reserve fund to provide dividend payments to stockholders in dull periods when profits are low. If a similar reserve were set apart to maintain wage payments, the problem of unemployment would be well on the way to solution.

Profits have risen vigorously since 1927 (except for a decrease in the fourth quarter, which is not unusual), and reached a record for all time in the second quarter of 1929. Since then, however, they have fallen abruptly. In the first quarter of 1930, profits were back almost at the level of the 1928 first quarter, one-third below the 1929 peak. In spite of this decline, dividends to stockholders increased. Dividend payments to stockholders in the first quarter of 1930 were \$360,000,000 above the third quarter of 1929; payments to wage earners were \$310,000,000 below the third quarter of 1929. The payments of these large dividends to stockholders was made possible only through reserves held over from the profits of 1929, for earnings of industrial corporations, fell off rapidly during the fourth quarter of 1929 and the first of 1930. No such reserves were held for wage payments. Therefore wage earners have borne the brunt of the industrial losses through unemployment and reduced income.

At the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce this spring, unemployment was a question of predominating interest. Morris E. Leeds, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer, made this suggestion: Unemployment must be met by developing in American industry a sense of responsibility for keeping wage earners at work just as for maintaining dividend payments. If this suggestion is followed industrial progress need not be paid for by human suffering and lowered standards of living.

AESOP'S ADVICE TO "OLD JOE."

"Old Joe" Grundy, spending \$290,000 of his own money and enough of other people's money to make a total of \$338,000, was defeated in his effort to continue the tradition that the United States Senate is a millionaire's club. His excess over Ruth Hanna McCormick's quarter of a million expenditure was sufficient to pay for quite a campaign in itself. But, as Aesop remarks in his well-known volume on human conduct, money isn't everything. Folks, in the main, still cling to principles and very often they vote for them.

MORALE IS DRIVING FORCE

The spirit of a movement is everything. Numbers are secondary.

When the spirit—the courage, the will to do, the power to initiate, the confidence in one's self and his cause—is destroyed, the effectiveness of the movement ends.

These spiritual forces constitute "morale."

Morale is given first place by every military scientist. No one is a better judge of the value of morale than men who direct armies upon which the life of a nation—and often a civilization—depends.

Napoleon said morale, as compared with all other factors, is, in importance, as three is to one.

Marshal Foch, chief of the Allied forces in the World War, said: "Proofs and instances could be given indefinitely of the great importance of morale in war."

Military scientists agree that when morale is destroyed an army is disorganized and defeat invariably follows.

The power of morale is as true in peace as well as in war.

We are told that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." This is another way of saying that the church grew when men "carried on" regardless of consequences.

Every business man strives to inculcate his organization with this faculty to act, to do, to overcome obstacles, while at the same time working with the organization.

Morale in the trade unions is equally of first importance. A labor organization without spirit is ineffective. It has permitted an invincible power to pass.

The larger anti-union employers are alert to the power of morale. They may not be capable—as the military scientist—of explaining this psychological fact, but they do know the value of discouraging trade union employees.

Military strategists strive to destroy the morale of their foe by impressing him with the hopelessness of his cause. The anti-union employer has the same objective.

He no longer openly combats the union. He weakens its morale by the injunction and by giving workers "something just as good." The sub-

stitutes include the company "union," life insurance that the workers are told is free, stock ownership and various forms of paternalism.

These employers act on the military theory that a foe is defeated if he can be impressed with his inferiority—if he concedes that he is in a losing fight.

The employer knows that victory is largely a matter of will, and that if unionists' will power is snapped, their organization will be weakened and eventually be destroyed.

This new warfare permits anti-union employers to pose as advocates of unionism. They have abandoned force and center their efforts to destroy the workers' will.

Trade unionists should keep in mind the value of morale. Any group of men, whether large or small, who possess a morale, are "on their toes." They are known as "fighters."

Any group, be it religious, labor, business, fraternal or military, that is inactive and pleads that "nothing can be done," has no morale. Its spirit is broken and it is useless as an aggressive unit.

"Joe has a glass eye."

"Did he tell you that?"

"No; it just came out in the conversation."—The Wampus.

"Eliza," said a friend of the family to the old colored washer-woman, "have you seen Miss Edith's fiancé?"

"No, ma'am," she answered, "it ain't been in the wash yet."

Fully Guaranteed Men's Jeweled

Waltham Pocket Watch

\$12.50

Pay nothing down—75c a week

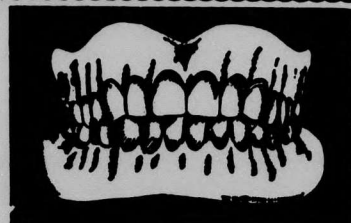
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WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW!

**Pertinent and Profound Portions of Addresses
in United States Senate Debate
on Parker.**

The Second of a Series of Selected Extracts.

**The Third of a Series of Selected Extracts.
Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, Said:**

We are today all fully aware that the Constitution we live under and the laws we are judged by are not a lifeless set of wooden precepts moved about according to the rules of a mechanical logic. At least I should say that the law is never that in the hands of great judges. The Constitution of the United States today is what the judges of the past have made it and the Constitution of the future will be what the judges appointed in our day will make it, and it is, therefore, by the standard of makers of the Constitution that nominees for the Supreme Bench must be judged.

President Adams' term of office expired 129 years ago. In the perspective of the intervening generations the most important event of his administration was his appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Such is the durability of judicial work that many a decision today still runs on the track of reasoning which John Marshall laid down.

To cite a contemporary example, I take the liberty to point to Mr. Justice Holmes, called to the Supreme Court by the appointment of President Roosevelt in 1902. Today he is known to us as the great and beloved dissenter. His dissenting opinions are not, however, merely the record of a past disagreement having no significance in the world of coming events. These opinions, too, enter into the soil of the judicial process and will slowly through the years irrigate it and fertilize it until it will in time bring forth a living law which more closely corresponds to ideal justice.

The point is that appointments to the Supreme Court must be judged by long-time standards. They certainly should not be made by reference to immediate political opportunities. Presidential administrations come and go; laws are made and repealed; alongside of these judicial pronouncements are relatively immortal.

Statecraft Is Needed.

No man of ordinary capacity who merely happens to fit into the political and geographical necessities of the moment can pass muster if tested by these standards. The peculiar quality required of a Supreme Court judge can best be described by the term "statecraft." Its possession is indispensable.

One of our closest observers of the work of the Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter, in his recent lecture at Yale University, expressed this idea effectively:

With the great men of the Supreme Court, constitutional adjudication has always been "statecraft." As a mere lawyer Marshall had his superiors among his colleagues. His supremacy lay in recognition of the practical needs of the Government. Those of his successors whose labors history has validated were men who brought to their task insight into the problems of their generation. The great judges are those to whom the Constitution is not primarily a text for interpretation but the means of ordering the lives of a progressive people.

At the present time three problems of major importance divide the Supreme Court. The first deals with the question: What are the limits within which a State may exercise its police powers and taxing powers to accomplish ends loosely referred to as social welfare? New problems, generally arising out of present-day urban and industrial conditions have been met by the several States in a variety of ways. Many of the methods at-

tempted by the States have been declared invalid by a divided court. The problem is not yet settled. In the nature of things it can never be settled. Every new decision is but the driving of a new stake in the boundary line between permissible action and prohibited action. The nature of the personnel of the Supreme Court will determine whether the area of permitted action will be wide and free or narrowly restricted.

The second of these problems is identified with the relatively new and expanding field of public-utility regulation.

The third is concerned with industrial relations: What is the scope of permissible action by employees in attempting to further their economic interest?

Little, if anything, is known of the nominee's attitude or experience in dealing with the first two problems. On the third his record discloses an opinion sanctioning the anti-union or so-called yellow-dog promise. It is an opinion which obviously merits special consideration.

Describes "Yellow Dog."

What is this much-discussed instrument, the anti-union contract? How is it made? What are its uses? I should prefer to discuss it, first without regard to its legal status, and to appraise it from the point of view of the layman.

An anti-union contract is sometimes a promise exacted by an employer from an employee not to join a union so long as he remains in his employ. Sometimes it is a condition of employment imposed by the employer that the employee shall refrain from joining the union as long as he is employed. This arrangement is consummated either by having a written instrument to that effect at the time of the hiring or during the course of employment, or by orally informing the applicants for employment that the shop was operated non-union and that all employees were expected not to belong to the union.

The use of this instrument is a very unique one. No employer ever sued any employee for violating it. No employer ever expects to do so. That is not its purpose. Its utility lies solely in the fact that it affords a basis upon which to apply for an injunction restraining anyone from attempting to persuade the employees to unionize.

In a general way that is what occurred in the Hitchman case. That is what occurred in the Red Jacket case. There are differences between the two which I shall discuss later. That is what the company attempted to do in the Interborough cases. Before discussing the legal validity or the legal consequences of this arrangement there are, to my mind, some plain, simple layman reactions to this whole business which ought to be stated.

The layman understands that every contract is essentially a bargain. Let us now try, if we can, to visualize how this strange bargain, if it be one, comes into being.

How John Smith Feels.

John Smith, an unorganized worker out of work, comes to the factory of the X Y Z Co. in search of a job. He meets the personnel manager, hat in hand. He is told that a job is open, but he is given to understand that the plant operates on a non-union basis and that one can not belong to the union and work there. He understands he is directed to sign a card stating that he will not join a union so long as he is employed by the X Y Z Co. He signs. What else can he do? Is he to refuse the job because of the curtailment of a possible right in the exercise of which he has no present interest? Can he hope to persuade the smart-looking personnel director that the contract interferes with what he regards as an inalienable right freely to associate with whomever he pleases? And if he should fail by persuasion, can he possibly hope to change his employer's attitude by holding out? Every day it costs money to live and every day's

labor lost is gone forever beyond recovery. There is the job, together with its terms. Take it or leave it and go hungry. Of course, he takes it.

To jobless John Smith it does not occur at the

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Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty . . . Shop at

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MISSION**

time that he is consenting to an arrangement which will render him powerless ever to insist on better terms of employment. And if it does occur to him, there is nothing he can do about it.

All this is but another way of saying that between the large employer and the unorganized worker there is such a disparity and inequality of bargaining power that the talk of a contract between them arising out of the free assent of the two parties is as fictitious but not as harmless as the old Mother Goose rhymes.

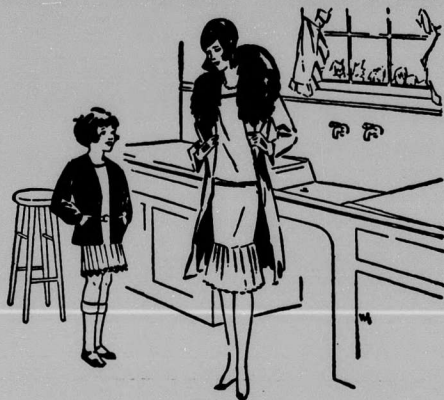
Smith's rejecting the job means nothing to the X Y Z Co. If Smith will not have it Brown will. To Smith it means rent, food, clothing, and schooling for his children. The employer can afford to wait until his terms are met. Smith can not wait. His employer knows conditions; knows whether employment is plentiful or scarce; knows what he wants and knows how to get it.

PART I

(Part II will be published next week.)

Mother!

INSTANT hot water will shorten your housework 4 to 6 hours each week



Plenty of hot water at the turn of a faucet helps you finish the housework more quickly. You save many precious minutes in doing each task. In a week, you'll have 4 to 6 hours more time to give to the children, to go motoring or to go shopping.

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After once enjoying the convenience of an automatic gas water heater, you would never do without it.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The latest dispatch from Indianapolis gives the unofficial and uncompleted vote for international officers as follows: President: Charles P. Howard, 33,157; Fred Barker, 12,937; R. G. Soderstrom, 10,005. First Vice-President: Theodore Perry, 32,169; James Simpson, 13,817; Maurice A. Adler, 6,116. Second Vice-President: George Bentley, 34,594; Edward C. Scheu, 11,310; Thomas J. Connelly, 7,507. Secretary-Treasurer: Woodruff Randolph, 33,491; John J. Buckley, 20,197. Trustees Union Printers' Home: Walter E. Ames, 31,105; George H. Knell, 28,529; William R. Lucas, 29,706; James H. Fairclough, 27,205.

It is expected that the arbitration proceedings will be concluded the forepart of next week.

Ray J. McDonald, vice-president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, visited in San Francisco over the holiday week-end.

Charles H. Parker, one of No. 21's delegates to the Trades Union Promotional League, has presided over the recent meetings of the League, President Williams being out of the city.

All members are asked to inform their "purchasing agents" that Modesto butter and Challenge butter are on the official unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council and of the Stanislaus Central Labor Council. Bachelor members should suggest to the restaurants they patronize that other brands of butter be served them.

The following item is quoted from the Chronicle of recent date: "Sacramento, June 2.—The Progress-Journal Company, Ltd., formed to carry on a publishing, printing and advertising business in San Diego, filed articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan here today. The company was capitalized at \$50,000."

The following item is from Sacramento Valley Labor Bulletin: "Last week Charley Black received word from Oakland that his boy, Charley, Jr., had graduated from the University of California with the highest honors, being awarded a scholarship. He also received a gold key—the only one given by the Sigma Delta Pi, for the highest scholastic standing in the College of Commerce. Charley is very proud of the record made by his son, and justly so, as in this age most of the young men think of everything else except that of education."

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

The Linotype News for May publishes an article about one of the most popular men of this chapel—John C. Collins. It is sometimes hard to get John to talk about himself and the old days, thus the article brings out information that is most interesting. Mighty glad that John was given mention for it is a privilege to know such a man as John C. Collins.

Snowed in! Believe it or not, but that is exactly what has happened to Harold Hearn at this writing. Harold took a trip to the mountains back of Fresno and ran into a whale of a snowstorm, resulting in his being delayed.

The semi-annual dues of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society are due. The co-operation of the membership in paying the Secretary promptly will be greatly appreciated by that gentleman.

"Chappie" Floyd, that fine little gent who does considerable traveling over this world, is back with us again.

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

They are polishing up the Statue of Liberty back New York way for our Tom Boyle and his family will be visitors in that city before long. Tom and the family left last Sunday for the east.

The original racketeer of the office is a certain person that signs his name Pilcher. It is said that he makes more racket than any other five radio or automobile owners in the office.

Cliff Hooper, assistant ad foreman, is on the sick list, but is expected back before this is printed. Bill Nagle is reported on the sick list.

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Generally Irishmen are policemen; some, however, are operators, among whom is Joe Sullivan. The question of whether Irish operators are permitted to marry was settled at a rump chapel meeting Tuesday afternoon. Skipper Davy tied a can to Joe for becoming the husband of Miss Irmine Chenoweth in Exeter a few weeks ago without his knowledge or consent, for not keeping metal in his pot, for using a Ford on his honeymoon and for gambling, office rules Mr. Davy insisted had been violated. Mr. Sullivan answered the last first, stoutly maintaining his venture does not constitute gambling; his rebuttal of the other charges was more uncertain, and he generalized vaguely, possibly to cover up. But on an aspersion cast by someone that the chapel was being called on to act in the capacity of a board of alienists to delve into his mental condition, Joe demanded only those who had preceded him into the holy estate be allowed to pass on his sanity, a request most of the hymenial estaters present claimed proved his hat-rack needs a carpenter.

Mr. Sullivan, however, having fairly well stood up under the razzing, Mr. Davy finally consented to untie the can and very handsomely presented on behalf of the chapel, a set of silverware, a tray

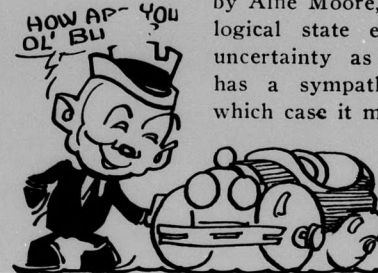
and a cartoon beneath which were names of members of the composing room in their own handwriting. Following the meeting congratulations and good wishes showered on Joe from every direction and if he lives as happily as all hoped he does it will need a more gifted pen than the present one to tell the story.

In this neck of the woods The Chronicle is the oldest newspaper, so ancient some think it a trifle senile, though only the most supercilious would lift an eyebrow at "Indescribable scenes of horror were described by relatives" at a wreck down south.

A change has been made and natural gas hereafter will be used on a few linos. Most of the machines, however, are equipped with electric pots.

Sports writer Joe Williams devoted half a column recently to a subject all printers are interested in, namely the old age pension. He told of the bankruptcy of Garry Herrmann, one time big chief of the Cincinnati Red; of how, old and penniless, the once powerful magnate had turned to the Typographical Union for help in his time of need. When in a position to do so Herrmann helped many a down-and-out, and we can but hope his last recourse, the pension will be granted.

Intimate questions were put to his automobile by Alfie Moore, Alfie's psychological state emanating from uncertainty as to whether it has a sympathetic motor, in which case it might have overheated while honeymooning with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sullivan.



Summer scatters the family ... the Telephone keeps it together

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Chapel Presentation Scene.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

In last week's Labor Clarion the writer erred in stating Collier campaign representatives were paid \$50 per month, instead of \$50 per week.

In biennial election for international officers, Wednesday, May 28th, this local gave Charles P. Howard 55, Fred Barker 7, and R. G. Soderstrom 2; Woodruff Randolph 54, and John Buckley 10. Balance of vote was in about the same ratio. Referendum proposition to increase salaries of I. T. U. officers was 34 for, to 26 against. Chapel vote: Daily News, 12 solid for Howard; S. F. Chronicle, 18 solid for Howard; Examiner, Howard 16, Barker 3; Call-Bulletin, Howard 9, Barker 4. In 1928, this local gave Howard 62, Lynch 26. In same election, New York Mailers' Union gave Howard 31, Lynch 827. Same year, Oklahoma City Mailers' Union gave Howard 9, Lynch 26. New York, in 1930, gives Howard 497, Parker 200, Soderstrom 36. Oklahoma City Mailers, 1930, gives Howard 39, Barker 4, and Soderstrom 2. Other mailer locals show gains for Howard over that of 1928 election, giving Howard a total gain of over 400 mailer votes over that of two years ago. Twenty-six mailer unions report: Howard 1194, Barker 856, Soderstrom 169. Seventeen unions not reported, such as St. Louis, Des Moines, Portland, and others, have about 350 votes. According to these tabulations, President Howard will carry the mailer vote. Unofficial returns from 539 unions give Howard's majority over all, 10,020. Same unions give Randolph's majority over Buckley, 12,541. Denver Mailers' Union gives Howard 7, Barker 4, Soderstrom 0. In 1928, Denver gave Lynch 20, Howard 0. Pittsburgh gives Howard 44, Barker 33, Soderstrom 45. In 1928, Pittsburgh gave Howard 0, Lynch 127.

Returns so far received show McArdle has decisively defeated Charles N. Smith for president of the M. T. D. U., carrying balance of ticket with him. New York gives McArdle over 800, Smith about 20. Toronto, McArdle 77, Smith 5. Memphis, McArdle 29, Smith 3. Oklahoma City,

McArdle 36, Smith 5. Indianapolis, McArdle 6, Smith 53, Mitchell 4, White 55, Roberts 1, Weismann 58. Los Angeles, McArdle 92, Smith 16, Mitchell 74, White 33, Roberts 78, Weismann 29. Los Angeles No. 9 elects local Progressive ticket, excepting president, which resulted in tie vote: Lester Jack 56, Chas. B. Hamner 56. Proposition to increase salaries of I. T. U. officers was voted down in No. 9. We are pleased to state Los Angeles Typos No. 174, elected three Progressive delegates to Houston convention, by a 2 to 1 vote. We hope the Southern California typos will continue the good work by electing Progressives to local offices at their next local election. From election returns at hand, it is apparent that Progressivism is both in, and on, the air. Local, then, No. 174 should get aboard the Progressive "band wagon." They should not lag behind the mailer locals in this respect.

Boston Mailers' Union elects Progressives to local offices by the usual sweeping majorities. No. 1's vote on increasing salaries of I. T. U. officers was 127 for, to 59 against (13 blanks). President James R. Martin received 147 votes for president (52 blanks). Stephen J. Howard and President James R. Martin were elected delegates to I. T. U. convention at Houston. A prominent member of Boston Mailers' Union, in a letter to the writer, says: "On April 8th, Charles N. Smith's representatives, through their attorney, appealed to the local court to have our union restrained from nominating local officers. On May 15th, these same parties threatened to have us restrained from taking new members into our organization. On May 26th these injunctionists again appealed to the local court to have us restrained from holding an executive committee meeting. The courts, in every instance, have failed to restrain us, and that's that."

Boston Mailers give Howard 3 to 1 majority;

Chicago Mailers, Howard 273, Barker 22, Soderstrom 30. . . . James R. Martin was elected President of Boston Mailers for seventh consecutive time and delegate to I. T. U. conventions for the sixth consecutive time. . . . By a 3 to 1 vote, Chicago Mailers' Union passed an amendment to local laws to elect local officers for a period of three years. This amendment also places President Andrew Giacola on a salary of \$75 per week. Under the leadership of President Giacola, the Chicago local has advanced rapidly to first place among mailer locals in morale and working conditions. We congratulate the members of No. 2 on the progress they have made under a Progressive administration and wish them continued success. President Giacola and Charles Hancock were elected delegates to the I. T. U. convention.

"A Protest by Members of St. Louis Mailers' Union No. 3," is the heading on a circular issued and signed by 46 members of that local. One of the signers is Floyd S. Millican, vice-president.

The circular says, in part: "On Sunday, May 18th, a special meeting was held for the purpose of hearing Mr. McArdle. Vice-President White also attended this meeting. Mr. McArdle did not say anything against President Smith or Vice-President White. All he (McArdle) did was to show a few checks, and stated he did not know what they were all about. But Secretary Roberts was present and he knew they were properly accounted for. Mr. McArdle spoke of the Atlanta strike, and how he conducted it at such a low cost." But the circular says, "Where is Atlanta now?" As soon as McArdle finished speaking, they adjourned the meeting over the protest of many members present. This action prevented Vice-President White from asking Mr. McArdle any questions which the members would have liked to heard answered. The majority of the members stayed to hear Vice-President White. . . . Vice-President White repeated statements about McArdle that McArdle had an excellent chance to refute or answer in some way, if he could, by staying at the meeting, but he left immediately. McArdle also showed, the circular further says, "some checks on the Crowell campaign; checks which he had told the auditors of the I. T. U. he had destroyed, and which the I. T. U. would like to have. McArdle did not give the members any chance to ask him any questions."

In our opinion, the wisest policy for the signers of this circular of protest to follow would be to advocate withdrawal from the M. T. D. U. At all events the Secretary-Treasurer of the trade union has a fair-sized revolt on his hands which may lead to St. Louis local going over to the rebel or outlaw locals.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1930

The United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus the Texas and Pacific Railroad will have a far-reaching effect on the company "union." The Railway Labor Act prohibits railroads from interfering with rail employees in selecting representatives to negotiate wage scales. The rail management organized a company "union" for this purpose and the court upheld decisions by two lower courts that this is a violation of the railroad law. Voluntary action is impossible under the company "union" system, and the railroad's activities constituted "an actual interference with the liberty of the clerical employees in the selection of their representatives," said Chief Justice Hughes. The decision is the hardest blow that has been given the company "union." Its pretense is unmasked. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has performed a distinct service to the trade union movement for wrecking this alleged rail "union" that the highest court in the land calls "a mockery." The moral effect of this decision will undoubtedly be felt in the industrial field.

It takes money to deal with unemployment, Senator Wagner of New York told a Senator who objected on the ground of cost to his bill providing for an adequate free employment service, nationwide in scope. The bill is one of three for the relief and prevention of unemployment introduced by Senator Wagner and passed by the Senate. "Let me say that if we want to solve this subject of unemployment, if the government is to do anything toward its solution, it has to create the machinery and select the personnel to perform that work," Senator Wagner said. "That costs money; but let me say that if, as a result of this legislation, a million men can be brought to the job one day sooner—and that is an exceedingly conservative estimate—assuming that the average earning per day is \$4, which is also a small average, a million men brought one day earlier to a job would save the nation \$4,000,000 directly in salaries, besides the wealth which these employees create during that particular day." It does cost money to fight unemployment, but the gains from effective action far outweigh the cost, as Senator Wagner pointed out. Unemployment is a great and widespread evil and trying to remedy it by feeble, piffling methods won't work. Decisive action on a large scale is imperative.

Our Twenty Million Poor

Some thirty odd years ago Jacob Riis, a writer and student of political economy of note, and a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt when that distinguished citizen was Police Commissioner of New York City, made the statement that half the people of the world were ignorant as to how the other half lived, and of course his declaration was literally true and attracted wide attention in every corner of the civilized world, particularly in the United States. We know a little more about such things now as a direct consequence of the interest provoked by the observations of the great journalist and author.

Now comes Professor Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University, who gives us some very striking figures on the actual living conditions of the people of prosperous America. His summarization will astonish those who have not given much thought to this very important question, and it will doubtless start many public spirited citizens to thinking more seriously concerning the possibility of developing ways and means of bringing about radical changes for the better for the uncounted millions who are the victims of our present scheme of distributing the products of industry.

According to his estimates, seven or eight million people in the United States are living in poverty. Their incomes do not supply the necessary food, clothing and other requisites for an independent life, and they must have help from charity to exist. Families at this level of existence usually have to live in shacks or shanties rather than houses; their furniture is largely the "wreckage of cheaply made goods or of articles that have largely outlived their customary usefulness." Their income must be supplemented by cast-off clothing and fuel gathered on railroad tracks.

This group suffers not only from poverty but undernourishment and the hardships of their life make them particularly susceptible to disease. Rates of illness and death rates of young children are highest at the poverty level of existence; a baby born in this group has about one-third the chance of living to one year as the baby born in a family having "the minimum of health and efficiency" standard. "According to studies in the United States as well as other countries, the death rate of young children increases directly as the earnings of the father decline." This group is also most subject to unemployment, because they are the least skilled and have not the physical energy to improve their workmanship.

In addition to those at the poverty level of existence, there are about 12,000,000 people who have a "bare subsistence." Their incomes allow them enough for the bare necessities of life under ordinary circumstances, but not enough for saving and usually not enough for the proper nourishment to keep them in good health. Any emergency, such as unemployment, sickness, accident, death of the chief wage-earner, will drive them down to the poverty level and make them dependent on charity.

People in this group have a little better housing than those at the poverty level, averaging perhaps three rooms per family. If the homemaker is capable and careful their clothes may be neat and well mended, and their house clean and well kept, but they will not have anything beyond the bare necessities. If there are any savings or amusements, they must be at the expense of food and other necessities.

Including these two groups, there are 20,000,000 people in the United States, or one-sixth of our population, who must depend on charity at least part of the time.

Professor Nystrom gives four higher levels, as follows:

Comfort	20,000,000 people
Moderately well-to-do	15,000,000 people
Well-to-do	10,000,000 people
Liberal standards of living	2,000,000 people

The "comfort level" includes skilled wage-earners, some clerical workers, small business men, teachers, less successful lawyers and doctors. Their children usually have some form of special education to fit them for life, such as business college. The moderately well-to-do usually send their children to college. At three and higher levels, families can purchase goods of better and more lasting quality, live in homes with more light and air space, and more rooms per person, and a large proportion own their own homes. They can pay doctors' and dentists' bills, and save for the future.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Uncle Andy Mellon, "the best Secretary of the Treasury since," etc., must be all puffed up. A committee of architects named by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, has just awarded to him a beautiful bronze marker as prize for the best example of residential dwelling. The marker is a \$100 beauty and was awarded by a committee named by the American Society of Architects. They, too, are probably happy. The structure on which the prize known as Rolling Rock stables, on the Mellon estate at Ligonier, Pa. Residential architecture is thus discovered, even when lurking in the guise of a barn on the estate of one of the nation's richest men. No doubt folks who plan to build homes will be stimulated and inspired to make them more beautiful because of this award. Yes, no doubt whatever!

How now is the ultimate consumer hooked for his own ignorance? The story is told, as an example, of a South Carolina melon grower who shipped two carloads of identical melons to market on the same day. On one carload each melon was adorned with a simple sticker, saying in effect, "Smith Plantation Watermelon." The carload of labeled melons brought \$100 more than the other equally good carload. We buyers paid extra to know whose melons we bought. So it goes along the line. We pay more for the known than for the unknown.

Generally you'll find a perforated number on your can of soup. That's the number of the factory from whence it came. Other identical soup from the same factory goes into other but different cans and sells for less. The purchaser buys the branded can because he's learned to know its quality; the other he knows nothing about, though he could if he took the trouble. In ways too numerous to mention the consumer is hooked, taken into camp, two-timed and made to shell out. But there is one label worth looking for, worth demanding, because there's no bunk about what it stands for. That's the union label. Its presence means fair working conditions, decent wages, a decent chance for an effective voice by the workers and the highest grade of workmanship. A good many of the other labels don't bring the buyer anything he can't get without them. But nothing can take the place of the union label, nothing else can match it as a guarantee of what a fair buyer ought to want.

Fascist Italy is going after the young idea. Hereafter all rectors, deans of faculties and head masters of secondary schools must be fascist and nothing else but. But that isn't all. It is reported that hereafter all Italian school teachers will be required to swear a new oath to fascism and Mussolini. Perhaps the world doesn't realize what sort of machine Mussolini is building within the boundaries of Italy, nor just why he builds battleships and airplanes with one hand, while with the other he wipes out freedom of instruction and moulds the thought of the next generation.

QUOTA FOR MEXICO.

The Senate, by a vote of 51 to 16, placed Mexico under an immigration quota on the national origin basis.

It was explained that the act will limit this immigration to between 1200 and 1800 annually, whereas at present, approximately 8000 annually enter the country.

Strong objections have been registered by the West and Southwest against uncontrolled entry of Mexicans who are destroying wage standards. Large agricultural and corporate interests that seek cheap labor oppose restriction.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Mr. Snafflebitt, use the word 'tortuous' in a sentence."

"I tortuous going to ask me to recite on a front board for today."—Pointer.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue sea—
Keep rolling on for all of me.
On you I can not waste a glance
While bathing beauties round me prance.
—Florida Times-Union.

Judge—You've stolen no chickens?

Sam—No, sah.

Judge—No geese?

Sam—No, sah.

Judge—Any turkeys?

Sam—No, sah.

Judge—Discharged.

Sam (grinning)—Boss, I sure was skeared to death you all'd say ducks.—Pointer.

Physician—From this brief examination I am of the opinion that you are suffering from clergyman's sore throat.

Patient—The hell you say!

Physician (hastily)—But it is quite possible I'm wrong. I will look again.—Med. Suggestions.

An El Dorado doctor stopped an automobile mechanic on the street to make a complaint.

"I paid you \$10 a few days ago to eliminate the knocking in my machine," he said, "and now it's just as bad as ever."

"Well, doc," replied the mechanic, "I can say the same of my rheumatism which you treated. So we might call it square."

One of the crew of a big liner chanced to pick up a first-cabin menu card and seeing at the top "Table d'Hôte," turned to his pal and inquired:

"What does this 'ere mean, Joe?"

"Well," said he, "it's like this 'ere. Them swells in the saloon have some soup, a bit of fish, a bit of this, a bit of that, and a bit of summat else, and call it 'table dottie.' We have 'table dottie,' only we mixes it all together and calls it stew."—London Answers.

An illusionist performing in a Northern town put a woman into a box from which there was no apparent outlet, and shut the lid. When he opened it again there was nothing inside but a couple of rabbits.

After the performance a Scotsman went to the illusionist and asked him if he could perform the same trick if his (the Scotsman's) wife were to get into the box.

"Why yes," answered the illusionist. "But are you anxious to get rid of your wife?"

"Weel," answered the Scot, "it's no sae much that, but wee Wullie got me tae promise him twa rabbits for his birthday!"—Sporting and Dramatic.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What international union was organized at Holyoke, Mass.?

A.—The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Q.—Where is labor considering the question of establishing a daily newspaper?

A.—In Chicago, where a committee appointed by President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor is investigating the possibilities of establishing a daily. The committee recently made a preliminary report.

Q.—Who carried Card No. 1 in the Cigar Makers' International Union?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What did Senator Norris say during the Senate debate on the Parker nomination about the danger to liberty from the issuance of injunctions?

A.—"I can not get away from the idea that if we will not sometime, somewhere, put a curb upon the injunctive process of the Federal judges, the time will come when our boasted liberty will fade away, when chains of human slavery will be fastened upon every man who toils."

COG WHEELS AND CAMS.

By E. Guy Talbott.

Who are these who spend eight hours a day
In mills and mines and smoking factories?
These who pound typewriters and run addressograph?

The Captains of Industry, doling out charity?
The housewives, endlessly puttering?
The teachers, telling children to think this and that?

The preachers, warning men and women to do thus and so?

The politicians, shouting party shibboleths?
Who are these that meddle with God's universe?
They are cog-wheels and cams,
Geared to the machinery called civilization;
Yet they were made in the image of God.

Mistress—Do you think you will settle down here? You've left so many situations.

Maid—Yes, m'm. But remember I didn't leave any of them voluntarily. —Perthshire Constitutional.

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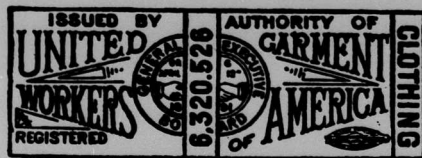


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A city visitor, from one of the wind-swept
states, gazed intently at the spiral fire escape that
wound its way down the rear of a thirty-story
building.

"Gosh," he exclaimed. "That must have been a
dangled long ladder before the cyclone hit it."—
Aggrievator.

CHILDREN WHO WORK.

Why do children leave school to go to work
prematurely?

Several answers to this question are given in a
new bulletin "Child Labor—Facts and Figures"
just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S.
Department of Labor. The bulletin contains ma-
terial formerly issued in three separate publica-
tions, revised and brought up to date. It is pre-
sented in the form of five study outlines dealing
with the history of the child labor movement; the
extent of child labor in the United States; the
causes, social costs and prevention of child labor;
present legal status of child labor in the United
States; and vocational guidance and vocational ed-
ucation. Each outline is followed by a list of read-
ing references.

Reports of investigations made in various local-
ities indicate family necessity and dissatisfaction
with school as outstanding reasons given by chil-
dren for leaving school to go to work, though re-
cent investigations tend to regard family necessity
as of less importance than other motives.

"Though many children undoubtedly leave school
because of restlessness, impatience with discipline,
and personal and family ignorance of the value of
continued school training, an important cause of
dissatisfaction with school is found in the fact that,
despite improvements in recent years, many school
systems do not yet provide training adapted to the
needs of an industrial society," the bulletin states.

Although much need exists for investigation in
regard to the effect of employment on the child's
health, evidence as to the effect of working life on
young adolescents on the whole indicates that it
is unfavorable. Because of the thoughtlessness
natural to their years and ignorance of the results
of carelessness in operating machinery, children
are more prone to accidents than adult workers,
and thousands of industrial accidents to young
workers are reported annually, many resulting in
permanent loss or loss of use of a member, is se-
rious and permanent disfigurement, or in death. In
a study of industrial accidents to working minors
in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the
Children's Bureau found that in each State a larger
percentage of the accidents to children 16 and 17
years of age was due to power-working machinery
than of the accidents either to children 14 and 15,
who are more adequately protected by the law, or
to working minors of 18 or over, who have more
mature judgement and better powers of muscular
coordination, in spite of the fact that a greater pro-
portion of minors 18 and over are employed in the
more dangerous occupations.

Illiteracy and lack of the rudiments of a general
education are other results of early child labor,
the bulletin declares. Although it is the tendency
of modern legislation to prescribe an increasingly
high age and educational standard for entrance in-
to industry, a number of States still permit chil-
dren to go to work before they have received the
rudiments of elementary education. Less than
three-fifths of the 14 and 15 year old children tak-
ing out employment certificates to go to work in
1927 in representative industrial communities
throughout the United States reporting to the

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Children's Bureau had completed the eighth or a higher grade and one-fourth had completed only the sixth.

Entering into competition with adult labor, child labor lowers the standard of adult labor, and children with sufficient intelligence to profit by further education are condemned by too early entrance upon wage-earning to a lower economic plane than that to which their abilities entitle them.

Three methods of prevention of child labor are outlined by the bulletin of the Children's Bureau under the headings of legislations, readjustment in economic life, and education.

While adequate child-labor and school-attendance laws adequately administered are described as necessary under existing conditions, to insure children protection against the evils of premature employment, the bulletin states that no just and final solution can be found through legislation alone." The other conditions are:

A wage earned by the father, sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living.

A system of State aid to widows and dependent children, sufficient to enable the children to remain in school up to the age of at least 16.

An educational system that will offer children a real training for present day life, work and citizenship.

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MODESTO BUTTER.

Again the striking members of Local 386 of Modesto, California, most urgently call for the active support of every Trade Unionist in California. The Milk Producers Association of Central California has hurled a most brazenly insulting defy at the Labor Movement of the State. They have laughed with scorn at a boycott of their products and daily assert that no decrease in the sale of their products has yet been noticed.

They point with pride to the shameful defeat they say they have handed Unionism in so surprisingly a short skirmish. They have insulted prominent Labor leaders of the State by calling them to Modesto for a meeting, only to shut the door in their faces upon arrival. Are the Trade-Unionists of the State going to permit this insignificant association to get by with such insulting conduct? There are 150 union men on strike here in Modesto absolutely determined to win. These strikers call confidently for an active boycott of "Modesto Butter, Challenge Butter, M. P. A. Butter, Valley Maid Butter, M. P. A. Condensed Milk, Modesto Condensed Milk, Banner Condensed Milk, and all products of the Milk Producers Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, on the part of every Union man and woman up and down the State.

They further plead that each and every Unionist canvass his or her locality to kill the sales of the above-named products. The great Labor Movement of California is in the balance. It must not be found wanting. Ever keep in mind Judge Parker's recent defeat!

Keep the above list and remember that the Challenge Association has branches in almost every dairy district on the Pacific Coast. Destroying the market for these products makes certain a victory for Trade Unionism.

Confidently, sincerely, fraternally and thankfully,

A. B. CLARK, President.

L. K. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

Buyers of intoxicating liquor are not guilty of violating the prohibition law, the Supreme Court decided unanimously on May 26.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeteria.

Embassy Theatre.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—373 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Elginth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Moahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Leonard J. Davies of the longshoremen, Gustave Armstrong of the coopers, Thomas Black of the millmen, Pierre J. Bellegrade of the butchers, Joseph A. Fredericks of the teamsters, Andrew Sundquist of the tailors.

The Building Trades Council and the employers in that line in Sacramento have agreed on and inaugurated the five-day week. The new arrangement went into effect last Monday morning and nearly 4000 mechanics thus gained the shorter workweek without any friction.

The annual picnic and outing of the local Molders' Union will be held in California Park, Marin County, on Sunday, June 15, and the arrangements committee announces that a splendid program has been completed and that this year will surpass in point of entertainment features anything that has gone before. Fine trophies for the athletic events have been secured and great number of gate prizes will be available for those who attend.

Having as their guests of honor ten letter carriers with more than forty years' service in San Francisco, members of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Golden Gate Branch, 214, will hold an "Old Timers' Night" in the Native Sons' Hall, Saturday, June 7. Heading the list of veterans are "Connie" Treiber and Solie Belasco. Music will be provided by the Letter Carriers' band and vaudeville acts furnished from down town theatres.

Disfigurement through the loss of one front tooth and the fracture of another is likely in the end to decrease the victim's earning power, says the supreme court of Utah. "The scheme of compensation is not necessarily limited to cases where there is an immediate impairment of earning ability," said the court, in upholding the state industrial commission's decision that the employe be awarded \$16 a week for 10 weeks, even though he is not disabled for work.

Final figures in the prohibition poll of the Literary Digest published May 24, indicate that the country is 31 per cent for enforcement of the dry law, 29 per cent for modification and 40 per cent for repeal of the 18th amendment.

A caucus of Labor party members of the British Parliament on May 22 gave Premier Ramsay MacDonald a vote of confidence by 210 to 29 on an issue raised by Sir Oswald Mosley, who attacked the unemployment policies of MacDonald.

Charging "an insidious attempt to invade the time-hallowed American principle of personal liberty," a group of 60 well known liberals have joined in opposing the registration of aliens as proposed by the Blease bill before the United States Senate.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention at Hannibal, on May 27, went on record for modification of the dry act and directed all affiliated unions to support only those candidates for Congress who declare themselves for modification.

WHO GIVES THE MONEY.

An analysis of pledges to the 1930 Community Chest campaign indicates that 25.37 percent of the total goal, \$2,290,000 was contributed by 62 donors, each of whom gave amounts of \$5,000 and over. W. P. Fuller, Jr., chairman of the campaign committee, announces that 77.43 percent of Community Chest funds was in gifts of \$100 and over from 2,905 donors.

Subscriptions of five dollars or less made by 99,984 donors totalled \$147,470 which was 6.44 percent of the entire amount subscribed and represented 74 percent of the total number of subscribers. In Detroit, with a population approximately three times that of San Francisco, 44 percent of the total amount raised during the 1930 Community Chest campaign was contributed by 93 donors, each subscribing more than \$5,000.

CHANCE FOR PRESIDENT HOOVER!

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis has announced that, having been successful in winning the Republican Senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, he will retire from the Cabinet about June 1. Since the John J. Parker nomination President Hoover's popularity has slipped badly—and he knows it. That is, he knows it unless he is more deftly and closely sheltered from comment than a President has any business to be. His close advisers know it, talk about it, regret and wonder what can be done about it. If President Hoover's appointment of a successor to James J. Davis is a match for his appointment of John J. Parker, then the Hoover stock will go down to a point where little if anything can bring it back to its pre-Parker level. If President Hoover, on the other hand, makes an outstanding appointment to the Secretary of Labor's portfolio, a great deal of recovery from the Parker blunder will have been registered.

What will President Hoover do about it?

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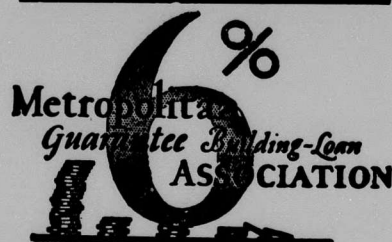


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